the 1999 budget and is current through July 14, 1999. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of S. Res. 209, a resolution to provide budget levels in the Senate for purposes of fiscal year 1999, as amended by S. Res. 312. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

Since my last report, dated June 17, 1999, the Congress has taken no action that changed the current level of budget authority, outlays, and revenues.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosures.

TABLE 1.—FISCAL YEAR 1999 SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JULY 14, 1999

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution S. Res. 312 (Adjusted)	Current level	Current level over/under resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget Authority	1,465.3	1,465.7	0.4
Outlays	1,414.9	1,415.2	0.2
Revenues:			
1999	1,358.9	1,359.1	0.2
1999–2003	7,187.0	7,187.7	0.7
Deficit	56.0	56.1	0.1
Debt Subject to Limit	(1)	5,536.1	(2)
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security Outlays:			
1999	321.3	321.3	0.0
1999–2003	1,720.7	1,720.7	0.0
Social Security Revenues:			
1999	441.7	441.7	(3)
1999–2003	2,395.6	2,395.5	−0.1

[1] Not included in S. Res. 312.
[2] =not applicable.
[3] Less than $50 million.

Note.—Current level numbers are the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that the Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest information from the U.S. Treasury.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1999 ON-BUDGET SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JULY 14, 1999

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS			
Revenues			1,359,099
Permanents and other spending legislation	919,197	880,664	
Appropriation legislation	820,578	813,987	
Offsetting receipts	−296,825	−296,825	
Total previously enacted	1,442,950	1,397,826	1,359,099
ENACTED THIS SESSION			
1999 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations (Act (P.L. 106–31)	11,348	3,677	
1999 Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act (P.L. 106–36)			5
ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	11,393	13,661	
TOTALS			
Total Current Level	1,465,691	1,415,164	1,359,104
Total Budget Resolution	1,465,294	1,414,916	1,358,919
Amount remaining:			
Under Budget Resolution			
Over Budget Resolution	397	248	185

Note.—Estimates include the following in emergency funding: $34,226 million in budget authority and $16,802 million in outlays.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S EXECUTIVE ORDER TO INCREASE ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I would like to speak for just few minutes today in support of President Clinton's Executive Order of June 3, 1999, which ordered the Federal Government to undertake a comprehensive program to save energy, save money and cut pollution.

The Federal Government is the nation's largest consumer of energy, purchasing energy to light, heat and cool more than 500,000 buildings and power millions of vehicles. Each year the Federal Government purchases more than $200 billion worth of products, including enormous quantities of energy-intensive goods. Current efficiency programs already save more than $1 billion a year according to an estimate in the Wall Street Journal of July 15, 1999. In addition, the government's vast purchases give it significant market influence to impact the development, manufacture and use of clean energy technologies.

This Executive Order sets worthwhile—and unfortunately too long overlooked—goals, including the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency improvements, increased use of renewable energy, reduced use of petroleum, water conservation and changes in how we measure energy use. I believe these goals have tremendous merit and will deliver the ''win-win'' results of sound environmental and energy policy, because each goal stresses reduced pollution and reduced costs.

To achieve these goals, the Order sets in place several new administrative policies for organization and accountability. To begin, each agency will designate a single officer to oversee implementation. Agencies will submit a budget request to the Office of Management and Budget for investments that will reduce energy use, pollution and life-cycle costs, and they will track and report progress. The Order applies to all Federal departments and agencies, with an appropriate exception for the Department of Defense when compliance may hinder military operations and training.

Federal agencies will be able to employ a range of Federal programs including Energy Star, sustainable building design research from the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency and others. For example, to the extent practicable, agencies will strive to achieve the Energy Star standards for energy performance and indoor environmental quality for all facilities by 2002. Agencies will apply sustainable design principles to the siting, design and construction of new facilities—meaning energy use, costs and reduced pollution will be optimized across a facility's life. And such measures will extend to transportation, including the use of efficient and renewable-fuel vehicles.

Finally, the Executive Order endorses the use of ''source energy'' as a measure of efficiency. Measuring energy consumption by ''source''—as opposed to ''site''—means taking into account not only the energy consumed by a light bulb, appliance or other product to perform a certain function, but also the energy consumed in the generation, transmission and distribution of that energy to the product in question. Research in energy use increasingly shows that a ''source'' measurement is a more accurate measure of the total costs that we pay to operate appliances and other equipment.

Mr. President, I add my sincere appreciation to President Clinton for executing this Order and endorsing its policies. I believe that if this Executive Order is properly implemented, it will pay dividends for the environment and taxpayers.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Friday, July 16, 1999, the Federal debt stood at $5,626,175,786,965.76 (Five trillion, six hundred twenty-six billion, one hundred seventy-five million, seven hundred eighty-six thousand, nine hundred sixty-five dollars and seventy-six cents).

One year ago, July 16, 1998, the Federal debt stood at $5,531,080,000,000 (Five trillion, five hundred thirty-one billion, eighty million).

Fifteen years ago, July 16, 1984, the Federal debt stood at $1,532,716,000,000 (One trillion, five hundred thirty-two billion, seven hundred sixteen million).

Twenty-five years ago, July 16, 1974, the Federal debt stood at $473,710,000,000 (Four hundred seventy-three billion, seven hundred ten million) which reflects a debt increase of more than $5 trillion—$5,152,465,786,965.76 (Five trillion, one hundred fifty-two billion, four hundred sixty-five million, seven hundred eighty-six thousand, nine hundred sixty-five dollars and seventy-six cents) during the past 25 years.

THE TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE REAUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the Trade Adjustment Assistance Reauthorization Act, a bill that has been reported from the Finance Committee and was filed on July 16th. I believe this bill is critical for American workers, companies and their communities. The bill as written would extend authorization for trade adjustment assistance for two years, and would allow workers and companies that are negatively impacted by international trade to receive the assistance currently allowed by law. If we do not pass this legislation, trade adjustment assistance will expire this October, and workers and companies that are presently receiving benefits will be completely cut off from government support. In specific terms, this